1992
ATLANTIC SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN

Fisheries and Oceans Pêches et Océans

Canada

1992 ATLANTIC SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN

Guiding Principles and Major Elements

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1992 ATLANTIC SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN

The 1992 Atlantic Salmon Management Plan is divided into major components. This permits easier reference to the appropriate measures applicable in each geographic region and Salmon Fishing Area (SFA). Descriptions and a map of the Salmon Fishing Areas are found in annexes 1 and 2.

The News Release of the plan is contained in the first section which is followed by sections on the principles and objectives which have been adopted, after consultation with all parties involved, for the management of the salmon fishery. The next section presents the major elements contained in the 1992 Atlantic Salmon Management Plan followed by the general policies and measures regarding closures, licensing, tagging, gear and enforcement in Gulf, Scotia-Fundy, and Newfoundland regions. Specific management initiatives and guidelines for particular Salmon Fishing Areas are also included.

NEWS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

NR-HQ-92-46E

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 2, 1992

MINISTER CROSBIE ANNOUNCES 1992 ATLANTIC SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN

OTTAWA ... John C. Crosbie, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and Minister for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, today released details of the 1992 Atlantic salmon management plan. The plan, a blueprint for the conservation of salmon stocks, was developed following consultations with the Atlantic Salmon Advisory Board, provincial governments and all user groups.

"The cornerstone of the 1992 plan is the conservation of Atlantic salmon," said Mr. Crosbie. "In order to rebuild our salmon stocks, sacrifices will have to be made by all."

Newfoundland and Labrador recreational fishermen will participate in the conservation effort by adhering to area and river quotas and delays in the opening of the fishery. Salmon Fishing Area 8 will be closed this year due to extremely low catch rates in 1991.

Seasonal bag limits will be reduced from ten to eight in all Atlantic provinces except Prince Edward Island where the bag limit will be seven. Anglers also will observe other seasonal and quota restrictions throughout the season that reflect local conservation requirements. Fisheries regulations are being amended to allow catch and release angling when quotas have been reached in salmon fishing areas.

"The $40-million Canada-Newfoundland program to retire commercial salmon licences in Newfoundland and Labrador along with the five-year moratorium in the Newfoundland salmon commercial fishery will make significant contributions to rebuilding this important resource.

"I am encouraged by the degree of commitment to conservation expressed by aboriginal communities in our ongoing consultations to develop cooperative management of the salmon resource."

Other efforts are under way to conserve and protect salmon and safeguard its habitat. Agreements with the Atlantic provinces are currently being negotiated to map out a comprehensive plan for rebuilding Atlantic salmon stocks. In Newfoundland and Labrador, a voluntary "River Watch" program will be in effect during peak fishing periods.

Canada will continue its active role within the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO) to ensure that Canadian efforts to restore salmon stocks are not undermined by overfishing outside Canadian waters.

"We will press for further reductions of West Greenland interceptions of salmon migrating from our waters," said the Minister. "We also will seek the implementation of enforcement measures within NASCO that will ensure the reporting of all high-seas catches of Atlantic salmon.

"Domestically, salmon fishing regulations will be strictly enforced. Those who choose to harm the resource through illegal fishing activity will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

"Conservation is the overriding priority for managing this fishery. Restoring Atlantic salmon stocks hinges on the cooperation of all user groups as well as federal and provincial governments. Within these partnerships, conservation priorities will include stock enhancement, habitat improvement, stock assessment and cooperative enforcement initiatives."

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1992 ATLANTIC SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN

The 1992 Atlantic Salmon Management Plan is guided by the principles adopted by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) through consultations with the Atlantic Salmon Advisory Board and the provincial governments. It incorporates the three Regional Atlantic Salmon Management Plans which are developed in consultation with Regional and area representations from interested associations and organizations.

In the province of Quebec, the provincial government administers management plans for the salmon stocks in that province.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the 1989-1993 management strategy are to ensure that target spawning requirements are met in the Maritime provinces, and that spawning levels increase in insular Newfoundland rivers.

PRINCIPLES

1. Conservation of Atlantic salmon stocks remains the overriding priority in the management of this fishery. This priority includes measures aimed specifically at the large salmon component in order to increase spawning escapement.

2. The importance of fishing to aboriginal communities is recognized and is given first priority after conservation. It is DFO policy to respect and honour the aboriginal right to fish for food, social and ceremonial purposes.

3. The Atlantic salmon fishery will be managed so as to distribute the benefits most effectively among the largest number of Canadians.

4. In the Maritime provinces, the importance of the recreational fishery is given greater recognition based on the relatively larger potential benefits to be generated. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the commercial fishery has traditionally been of greater importance. However, the recreational fishery offers considerable potential for economic benefits.

5. Allocation of Atlantic salmon stocks will be made by Salmon Fishing Area and/or river system and according to interests and/or dependence of user groups and that of industries and communities deriving benefit from the harvestable resource.

6. Interception of migrating salmon in mixed-stock fisheries will be minimized where practical and feasible, by adjusting seasons, gear and fishing area and the introduction of quotas.

7. Incidental catches of Atlantic salmon by commercial fishermen will be minimized by adjusting seasons, gear and area of fishing, and the retention of salmon caught under these circumstances will be illegal.

8. Access to Atlantic salmon stocks for commercial and recreational fisheries will be regulated by all or a combination of the following: seasons, quotas, gear and licensing restrictions. The Aboriginal Food Fishery will be governed by DFO's National Policies on management and enforcement for the Aboriginal People's Food Fishery.

9. Atlantic salmon enhancement plans and habitat restoration initiatives will be developed under the auspices of the five-year "Canada-Newfoundland Salmonid Conservation and Enhancement Cooperation Agreement" and recreational fisheries cooperation agreements with other Atlantic Provinces.

10. Atlantic salmon habitat will be protected and improved to allow for maximum stock production.

11. The practice of tagging salmon catches will be maintained.

MAJOR ELEMENTS

1. The commercial salmon fishery for the Island portion of Newfoundland is closed. 1992 is the first year of a five-year closure, which is a major part of the effort to rebuild depressed stocks of Atlantic salmon. The commercial salmon fisheries in the Maritime Provinces will remain closed.

2. A program for the voluntary retirement of commercial salmon licences in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador has been implemented for 1992. Copies of the News Release and Backgrounder on the licence retirement program are attached as Annex 3.

3. The commercial fishery in Labrador will remain open and the season will commence on June 5, 1992. In Salmon Fishing Area (SFA) 1, the allowance of 80t is retained for this largely native, mixed salmon/char fishery. The quotas for the southern Labrador commercial fishery (SFAs 2 and 14B) will be reduced from 1991 levels as commercial licences are retired from the fishery. This reduction will be based on the total retirement in these areas as of June 5.

4. In 1992, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans will continue zonal/river management in selected areas. This approach will be expanded to other areas of the Atlantic Provinces if evaluations of this management scheme reveal positive results.

5. Only full-time fishermen will be eligible to hold commercial salmon licences. In the future, fishermen who may be down-graded to the part-time categorization will have to regain their full-time categorization within two years in order to retain their eligibility to their commercial salmon licence. During this two-year period, fishermen down-graded to part-time will be eligible to hold their commercial salmon licence.

6. There will be no new commercial salmon fishing licences issued on an Atlantic-wide basis.

7. Transfers of commercial fishing licences will not be permitted in the Maritime Provinces and in Newfoundland and Labrador in 1992.

8. Only the retention of grilse will be permitted in the recreational fisheries for the provinces of New Brunswick, PEI, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (excluding Labrador). All multi-sea winter salmon (63 cm and greater in length) hooked by anglers will be required to be released immediately with the least possible harm to the fish. The Province of Quebec will maintain this restriction for the bordering rivers within the Restigouche system as has been done since 1984.

9. Recreational fishing quotas are established for each of the Salmon Fishing Areas in Newfoundland and Labrador. These overall quotas will help ensure that much of the salmon that escapes as a result of the commercial closure will reach the spawning grounds. As a further conservation measure, the opening of the angling seasons in Newfoundland and Labrador is delayed by about a week. Anglers in the Atlantic Provinces may also be limited to only hook and release fishing in various areas or waters.

10. In all Atlantic Provinces, fishing limits such as seasons and quotas may be adjusted to reflect stock or environmental conditions.

11. The seasonal limits for all Atlantic Provinces except PEI are reduced from 10 to 8. In PEI, the seasonal bag limit has been raised from 5 to 7 and the possession limit has been raised from 1 to 2. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, daily bag limits of 2 and possession limits of 6 remain in effect. The PEI daily bag limit remains at 1. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the daily bag limit remains at 2 per day and the possession limit remains at twice the daily catch limit.

12. The daily and seasonal salmon bag limits do not include any salmon that are hooked and subsequently released. However, on a daily basis, fishermen must stop fishing for salmon once they have retained the daily limit or have released a maximum number of fish equal to twice the daily bag limit.

13. During 1992, the tagging systems will be maintained in the Atlantic Provinces for all fisheries. Less costly alternatives to tagging will be explored for aquaculture salmon.

14. It will be illegal to retain, or be in possession of, salmon captured incidentally in non-salmon commercial gear. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will review its priorities for inland and coastal enforcement to restrain any increase in poaching activity and to monitor other commercial fisheries which may be susceptible to incidental catches of Atlantic salmon. Innovative low cost and efficient enforcement activities are encouraged. Interest groups will be asked to assist enforcement personnel in this regard.

15. Ongoing consultations with aboriginal communities will continue throughout Atlantic Canada with the objective of arriving at mutually acceptable plans for the exercise and management of the aboriginal peoples food fishery. Consultations will also be aimed towards determining the overall role and participation to be given to aboriginal communities in the management and enforcement of the Atlantic salmon fishery.

16. During 1992 and under recreational fisheries cooperation agreements, salmon enhancement and habitat restoration activities will be planned and established with the active participation of the Provinces and user groups.

17. The measures taken by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in 1992 are consistent with Canada's commitment to cooperate within the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO). As well, Canada will push for further reductions in the West Greenland interceptions of Canadian origin salmon, seek implementation of measures at NASCO which will require the reporting of all Atlantic salmon harvests and work within NASCO for the elimination of high seas interceptions of Atlantic salmon.

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

COMMERCIAL CLOSURES

Scotia-Fundy and Gulf Regions (excluding Western Newfoundland and Labrador) -- SFAs 15 to 23

The Maritimes commercial salmon fishery remains closed.

Newfoundland Region and Western Newfoundland and Labrador Portion of Gulf Region -- SFAs 1 to 14

Beginning this year, the commercial salmon fishery for the Island of Newfoundland (SFAs 3 to 13 and 14A) is closed for five years.

COMMERCIAL LICENSING POLICIES

Scotia-Fundy and Gulf Regions (excluding Western Newfoundland and Labrador) -- SFAs 15 to 23

1. As the commercial salmon fishery is closed in the Maritimes, 1992 licences will be issued for record purposes only and at no cost to those 1991 licence holders that wish to retain them.

2. Transfer of licences to another individual will not be permitted in 1992.

3. Licences are not available for new entrants in this fishery.

4. Licences are only valid for the Salmon Fishing Area specified.

Newfoundland Region and Western Newfoundland and Labrador Portion of Gulf Region -- SFAs 1 to 14

1. In 1992, licences may be issued to those persons who, in 1991:

   a) held commercial fishing licences; and

   b) personally operated their specified commercial salmon fishing gear; and

   c) were categorized as full-time fishermen or part-time fishermen since the 1986 season; and

   d) were and still are full-time residents of the Salmon Fishing Area in which they fished unless otherwise specified.

   Note: Participation in the 1991 salmon fishery will not be a prerequisite to be eligible for a salmon licence in 1992. However, all fishermen will be required to renew their salmon fishing licences and meet the criteria outlined in c) and d) above.

2. Licences are only valid for the Salmon Fishing Area specified.

3. Transfer of licences to another individual will not be permitted in 1992.

4. Fishing effort limits for each licensed fisherman will remain at 200 fathoms per licence in 1992.

5. Licences are not available for new entrants in this fishery in 1992.

MEASURES TO PREVENT ATLANTIC SALMON BY-CATCH IN NON-SALMON COMMERCIAL GEAR

Note: In all Atlantic provinces, it will be illegal to retain or be in possession of Atlantic salmon caught by non-salmon commercial gear.

Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

1. Non-salmon commercial fishing gear includes all traps, weirs and gillnets used to fish for all finfish species.

2. All salmon caught incidentally in the above gear must be released immediately to the water.

3. In areas where the by-catch of salmon is significant, the commercial gear shall be re-located voluntarily and/or as instructed by a fishery officer.

Province of Newfoundland and Labrador

1. As in 1991, the incidental catch of salmon in traps and nets will be minimized by seasonal and area variations as required. In areas where the by-catch of salmon is significant, the commercial gear shall be re-located voluntarily and/or as instructed by a fishery officer.

2. In cod traps, the seven inch (178 mm) mesh size for leaders and the prohibition of the use of monofilament will be strictly enforced. The top portion of groundfish gillnets has to be at least 5 m underneath the surface of the water.

RECREATIONAL FISHERY

1. Size restrictions -- For the recreational fisheries Atlantic-wide (excluding Labrador and most of Quebec), the retention of multi-sea winter salmon will be prohibited (salmon 63 cm or greater in length). However, anglers will be permitted to hook and release multi-sea winter salmon.

   Regions will continue media programs in cooperation with anglers' associations to ensure anglers are aware of proper release methods in order to ensure that the fish are released with the least possible harm. The use of barbless hook is encouraged.

2. Area quotas -- Quotas are established for each SFA in Newfoundland and Labrador to limit the overall recreational catch and allow stocks to rebuild. These quotas will help ensure the escapement of Atlantic salmon which are not taken because of the commercial closure. After the area quota is taken, closures or a hook and release only fishery will be implemented.

3. River quotas -- Quotas are established for individual rivers where there are definite spawning escapement concerns and requirements. After the river quota is taken, closures or a hook and release only fishery will be implemented.

4. Bag limits -- In 1992, the bag limits will be:

	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld. and Labrador*
Season	8	8	7	8
Possession	6	6	2	2 x daily limit
Daily	2	2	1	2

* In Labrador, anglers are allowed to retain large MSW salmon.

The daily and seasonal salmon bag limits do not include any salmon that are hooked and subsequently released. However, on a daily basis, fishermen must stop fishing for salmon once they have retained the daily limit or have released a maximum number of fish equal to twice the daily limit.

The implementation of hook and release only fisheries is being considered for 1992. These fisheries would be implemented in areas requiring protection, but where conservation requirements do not demand total closure. Hook and release fisheries will be closed where water conditions or temperatures are likely to result in high mortality among released fish.

Bag limits which were previously restricted to lower levels because of specific conditions will be maintained as such.

Anglers exhausting these daily or seasonal limits will not be permitted to fish for Atlantic salmon for the remaining portion of the period associated with the limit reached.

5. Black salmon fishery -- The grilse only restriction will apply again in 1992. The season remains from April 15 to May 15 in New Brunswick.

6. Seasons -- Recreational fishing seasons have been delayed by about a week in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. For the rest of the Atlantic Provinces, the seasons remain the same as 1991 in many watersheds, with some adjustments to reflect local conditions. In some cases, the seasons will be announced after results have been obtained from index rivers or after local consultations have been finalized.

TAGGING PROGRAM

During 1992, the tagging systems will be maintained for the fisheries in Atlantic Canada. To avoid the high costs for aquaculture operations, alternatives to tagging will be explored.

Where tagging is required, salmon caught and retained by licensed salmon fishermen will be tagged by applying a self-locking, tamper-proof plastic tag through the mouth and gill cavity of the fish. Each tag number will be recorded with the licence number issued to the fisherman for immediate identification of all legally harvested salmon.

The tags will be colour coded for each fishery. Blue tags will be used for the licensed recreational salmon fishery; red tags for the licensed commercial salmon fishery; and orange tags (yellow in Quebec) for the licensed Indian food fishery. Brown tags (green in Quebec) must be applied to fish caught for scientific-research purposes and for fish farming operations. A green tag (white in Quebec) will be used for Atlantic salmon imported into New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island from areas outside these provinces. A green export tag will be applied to salmon being exported from the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and which are not yet tagged. A yellow tag issued by the Canadian Parks Service will be used for salmon captured in waters within national parks.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Where feasible in 1992, emphasis will be placed on protection and conservation of Atlantic salmon in both the marine and freshwater environment. Particular attention will be directed to the following:

1. commercial salmon log record reporting (where applicable);
2. salmon by-catch restrictions;
3. poaching activity in inland waters;
4. fish habitat protection;
5. salmon tagging requirements;
6. strict observance of closed times and closed areas.

Programs will be in place again in 1992, or have already been established as part of the Crime Stoppers Program, to report suspected salmon poaching activities. Toll free numbers will be

answered twenty-four hours a day. Consult your local Fisheries and Oceans office for details.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, other enforcement efforts include the use of volunteers in a "River Watch" program, joint enforcement patrols with other agencies and the use of specialized undercover enforcement teams during peak fishing periods.

SALMON FISHING AREAS

SFA 1 - NORTHERN LABRADOR

Commercial Fishery

Allowance - 80t

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape Chidley to Fish Cove Point	June 5 - October 15

Recreational Fishery

Area quota: 442 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

Rivers	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape Chidley and Fish Cove Point	June 27 - September 20

SFA 2 - SOUTHERN LABRADOR

Commercial Fishery

Quota - reduced from 200t as commercial licences are retired

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Fish Cove Point to Table Head, St. Peter's Bay	June 5 - October 15

Recreational Fishery

Area quota: 2,160 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Fish Cove Point and Table Head, St. Peter's Bay	June 27 - September 20

SFA 3 - WHITE BAY

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape Bauld to Cape St. John	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 1,300 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape Bauld and Cape St. John	June 20 - September 7

SFA 4 - NOTRE DAME BAY

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape St. John to Cape Freels	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 4,800 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape St. John and Cape Freels with the exception of the following:	June 20 - September 7
Indian River, including Burnt Berry Brook	June 27 - August 30
Exploits River and its tributaries	June 27 - August 30

SFA 5 - BONAVISTA BAY

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape Freels to Cape Bonavista	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 2,000 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape Freels and Cape Bonavista	June 20 - September 7

SFA 6 - TRINITY BAY

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape Bonavista to Grates Point	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 200 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape Bonavista and Grates Point	June 20 - September 7

SFA 7 - CONCEPTION BAY

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Grates Point to Cape St. Francis	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 40 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Grates Point and Cape St. Francis	June 20 - September 7

SFA 8 - SOUTHERN SHORE

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape St. Francis to Cape Pine	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

This fishery is closed for conservation reasons.

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape St. Francis and Cape Pine	Closed

SFA 9 - SOUTHERN SHORE

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape Pine to Cape St. Mary's	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 600 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape Pine and Cape St. Mary's with the exception of the following:	June 20 - September 7
Colinet River	Closed
Rocky River	Closed

SFA 10 - PLACENTIA BAY

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape St. Mary's to Point Crewe	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 200 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape St. Mary's and Point Crewe with the exception of the following:	June 20 - September 7
Northeast River, Placentia	June 20 - August 30
Southeast River, Placentia	June 20 - August 30
Tides Brook including Main Brook and Shearstick	June 20 - August 30

SFA 11 - SOUTH COAST

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Point Crewe to Fox Point, Burgeo	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 1,700 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Point Crewe and Fox Point, Burgeo with the exception of the following:	June 20 - September 7
Bottom Brook, Facheau Bay	June 20 - August 30
Cinq Cerf River	Closed

SFA 12 - SOUTHWESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Fox Point, Burgeo to Cape Ray	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 600 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Fox Point, Burgeo and Cape Ray	June 6 - September 7

SFA 13 - WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape Ray to Cape St. Gregory	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 5,000 fish

River quotas:

Barachois River - 175 fish

Fischell's Brook - 200 fish

Flat Bay Brook - 250 fish

Fox Island River - 50 fish

Harry's River (Lower & Middle) - 350 fish

Humber River (Adies Lake) - 100 fish

Serpentine River (Lower) - 150 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape Ray and Cape St. Gregory with the exception of the following:	June 6 - September 7
Cook's Brook	August 1 - September 7
Goose Arm River	June 20 - September 7

River	Opening/Closing Dates
Harry's River	June 20 - September 7
Highlands River	Closed
Hughes Brook	Closed
Humber River (Adies Lake)	June 6 - August 2
Little Barachois Brook	June 20 - September 7
Little Codroy River	June 20 - September 7
North Brook (tributary to Deer Lake on Humber River)	Closed

SFA 14A - NORTHWESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND

Commercial Fishery

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Cape St. Gregory to Cape Bauld	Closed

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Area quota: 3,900 fish

River quotas:

Lomond River - 350 fish

Pincent's Brook - 10 fish

Watson's Brook - 50 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Cape St. Gregory and Cape Bauld with the exception of the following:	June 13 - September 7
Bound Brook	Closed
Parker River	July 25 - September 7
St. Genevieve River	June 6 - September 7
Ten Mile Feeder Brook (tributary to Upper St. Genevieve River)	Closed
Torrent River	After 1,000 salmon through fishway - September 7
West River, St. Barbe	Closed
Western Brook	Closed

SFA 14B - SOUTHERN LABRADOR

Commercial Fishery

Quota - reduced from 15t as commercial licences are retired

Waters	Opening/Closing Dates
All coastal waters from Point Charles to Cape St. Charles	June 5 - October 15

Recreational Fishery

Area quota: 1,100 fish

Individual quotas:

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 4 fish

Hook & release limit - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All rivers running into the coastal waters between Point Charles and Cape St. Charles	June 6 - September 20

SFA 15 - RESTIGOUCHE RIVER SYSTEM

Commercial Fishery

The commercial salmon fishery remains closed in the New Brunswick portion of the Restigouche River system. There is no commercial fishing in the Quebec portion of this watershed.

By-catch

Further to imposing the restriction of no salmon by-catch throughout the Atlantic, regulations to eliminate by-catch in non-salmon commercial gear will apply in SFA 15:

a) No person shall set or use any gillnet in those waters of the Chaleur Bay that are closed to gillnetting of any kind between June 8 to December 31 in any year.

b) Groundfish gillnets bait permits will be issued for 1992 in the waters of Bay of Chaleur, on a controlled basis only.

Recreational Fishery (Grilse Only)

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 6 fish

Hook and release - 4 fish

Seasons

Bright Salmon

River	Opening/Closing Dates
SFA 15 and all waters of the Province flowing into that SFA, except the following:	June 1 - October 15
Eel River	July 1 - October 15
Nepisiguit River*	June 1 - October 7
Restigouche River	June 1 - August 31
Kedgwick River	June 1 - August 31

* Except the waters from the mouth of the Big South, to the mouth of Indian Falls Brook which is closed from May 1 to December 31.

SFA 16 - MIRAMICHI RIVER

Commercial Fishery

The commercial salmon fishery remains closed.

By-catch

General measures to eliminate Atlantic salmon by-catch in non-salmon commercial gear will apply. The following measures will also apply in SFA 16:

a) An area closure to groundfish gillnetting will apply to Canadian fisheries waters off the coast of New Brunswick west of a line beginning at Pointe à Barreau, Northumberland County, at 47°26'00"N latitude, 64°53'01"W longitude, thence to a point at 47°04'24"N latitude, 64°21'45"W longitude, thence to a point on the shoreline of Kent County at 47°00'48"N latitude, 64°49'40" longitude.

b) An area closure to gillnetting of any kind will apply to those waters of the Miramichi Bay lying to the west of a line drawn from the lighthouse on Escuminac Point to a point at Pointe à Barreau at latitude 47°26'00"N. and longitude 64°53'12"W.

c) Groundfish gillnet bait permits will not be issued in 1992 for a bait fishery in the waters of the Miramichi Bay.

Recreational Fishery (Grilse Only)

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 6 fish

Hook and release - 4 fish

Seasons

Black Salmon

River	Opening/Closing Dates
Miramichi River	April 15 - May 15

Bright Salmon

River	Opening/Closing Dates
SFA 16 and all waters of the Province flowing into that SFA, except the following:	June 8 - October 7
Bartibog River	June 1 - October 15
Cains River	June 8 - October 15
Dungarvon River (and tributaries) above the mouth of Underwood Brook	June 8 - September 15
Little Southwest Miramichi (and tributaries) above Catamaran Brook	June 8 - September 15
Main Southwest Miramichi from head of tide upstream to the mouth of Cains River	June 8 - October 15
Main Southwest Miramichi from the mouth of Burnt Land Brook upstream to the fork of the North and South Branches	June 8 - September 30
Renous River (and tributaries) above the Forks	June 8 - September 15
Rocky Brook, Southwest Miramichi	June 1 - August 31
Sevogle River above Square Forks	June 8 - September 15
Tabusintac River	July 1 - October 21
Tributaries of main Southwest Miramichi River above Cains River, except Rocky Brook	June 8 - September 15
Bay du vin River	June 8 - October 15
Richibucto River	June 8 - October 15
Kouchibouguac River	June 8 - October 15
Kouchibouguacis River	June 8 - October 15
Black River	June 8 - October 15

River	Opening/Closing Dates
North and South Branches of Main Southwest Miramichi River	June 8 - September 15
Northwest Miramichi River including tributaries, upstream of Little River	June 8 - August 31

SFA 17 - PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Commercial Fishery

The commercial salmon fishery remains closed.

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Season bag limit - 7 fish

Daily bag limit - 1 fish

Possession limit - 2 fish

Hook and release - 2 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All PEI Rivers with the exception of the following:	June 15 - September 30
Morell River	June 1 - October 31 (subject to variation)

SFA 18 - NORTHUMBERLAND

Commercial Fishery

The commercial salmon fishery remains closed.

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 6 fish

Hook and release - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All waters of the SFA 18, with the exception of the following:	September 1 - October 31
Northeast Margaree River, downstream from the Big Intervale Bridges to the Cranton Bridge	June 1 - October 15
Northeast Margaree River, not including tributaries, downstream from the Cranton Bridge to the Highway Bridges at East Margaree	June 1 - October 31
Southwest Margaree River, not including tributaries, downstream from the Scottsville Highway Bridge to the main Margaree River	June 1 - October 31
Northeast Margaree River (upstream from the Big Intervale Bridges)	Closed

SFA 19 - CAPE BRETON EAST

Commercial Fishery

The commercial salmon fishery remains closed.

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 6 fish

Hook and release - 4 fish

Seasons

Rivers	Opening/Closing Dates
All the waters of any rivers and tributaries which flow into the Atlantic Ocean bounded by Cape Breton and Richmond Counties and that portion of Victoria County south of cape North, with the exception of the following:	June 15 - October 31
Grand River	June 1 - October 15
Middle River	June 1 - October 15
Mira River	June 15 - October 15
North River, downstream from The Benches	June 1 - October 31
North River, upstream from The Benches	Closed

SFA 20 - EASTERN SHORE

Commercial Fishery

The commercial salmon fishery remains closed.

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession Limit - 6 fish

Hook and release - 4 fish

Seasons

River	Opening/Closing Dates
All waters of SFA 20 with the exception of the following:	June 1 - August 29
All rivers and tributaries thereof that flow into that portion of Chedabucto Bay bounded by Guysborough County	June 24 - September 22
Country Harbour River	June 24 - September 22
St. Mary's River	June 1 - September 15

SFA 21 - SOUTHWEST NOVA SCOTIA

Commercial Fishery

The commercial salmon fishery remains closed.

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 6 fish

Hook and release - 4 fish

Seasons

Rivers	Opening/Closing Dates
All the waters of the rivers and tributaries which flow into that portion of the Atlantic Ocean bounded by Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth and Digby Counties and that portion of Halifax County west of the city of Halifax with the following exceptions:	May 10 - August 15
Ingram River	June 1 - August 15
Lahave River, between the bridge on on Lower Branch Road in New Germany and Cherryfield Bridge in Cherryfield	Closed
Medway River	May 10 - July 31
Mersey River	May 10 - August 15 and September 1 - September 30
Meteghan River	August 1 - September 30
Petite Rivière	June 15 - August 15
Salmon River	June 1 - August 15
Tusket River	June 1 - August 15

SFA 22 - UPPER BAY OF FUNDY

Commercial Fishery

The commercial salmon fishery remains closed.

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Season bay limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 6 fish

Hook and release - 4 fish

Seasons

Rivers	Opening/Closing Dates
All the waters of any rivers and tributaries which flow into that portion of the Bay of Fundy bounded by Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Colchester and Cumberland Counties with the following exceptions:	Dates to be announced depending on counts on index rivers and after consultations with users
Annapolis River	May 15 - August 15
Bear River	August 15 - October 31
Cornwallis River	August 15 - October 31
Gaspereau River	May 15 - August 15
Lequille River	August 15 - October 31
Nictaux River	August 15 - October 31
Paradise River	August 15 - October 31
Round Hill River	August 15 - October 31

SFA 23 - SOUTH WESTERN NEW BRUNSWICK

Commercial Fishery

The commercial salmon fishery (Petitcodiac and Saint John) remains closed.

Recreational Fishery (Grilse only)

Season bag limit - 8 fish

Daily bag limit - 2 fish

Possession limit - 6 fish

Hook and release - 4 fish

Seasons

Black Salmon

The season opens on April 15 and closes on May 15.

Bright Salmon

The following seasons are tentative. They are based on the 1991 seasons and may be changed after further consultations.

River	Opening/Closing Dates
Waters tributary to the Bay of Fundy with the following exceptions:	June 1 - October 15
Big Salmon River - upstream of and including Walton Dam Pool	June 1 - September 15
Big Salmon River - downstream from Walton Dam Pool	June 1 - October 15
Hammond River - downstream from French Village Bridge	June 1 - October 31
Hammond River - upstream from French Village Bridge	June 1 - October 15
Kennebecasis River - upstream from the mouth of Trout Creek	June 1 - September 15

River	Opening/Closing Dates
Kennebecasis River - downstream from the mouth of Trout Creek	June 1 - October 15
Nashwaak River - upstream from the bridge at Stanley	June 1 - September 30
Nashwaak River - downstream from the bridge at Stanley	June 1 - October 15
St. John River - upstream from the Grafton Bridge at Woodstock	June 1 - September 30
St. John River - downstream from the Grafton Bridge at Woodstock	June 1 - October 15
Petitcodiac River	Closed all year
Point Wolfe River	Closed all year
St. Croix River	June 1 - September 15
Tobique River	June 1 - September 15

ANNEX 1

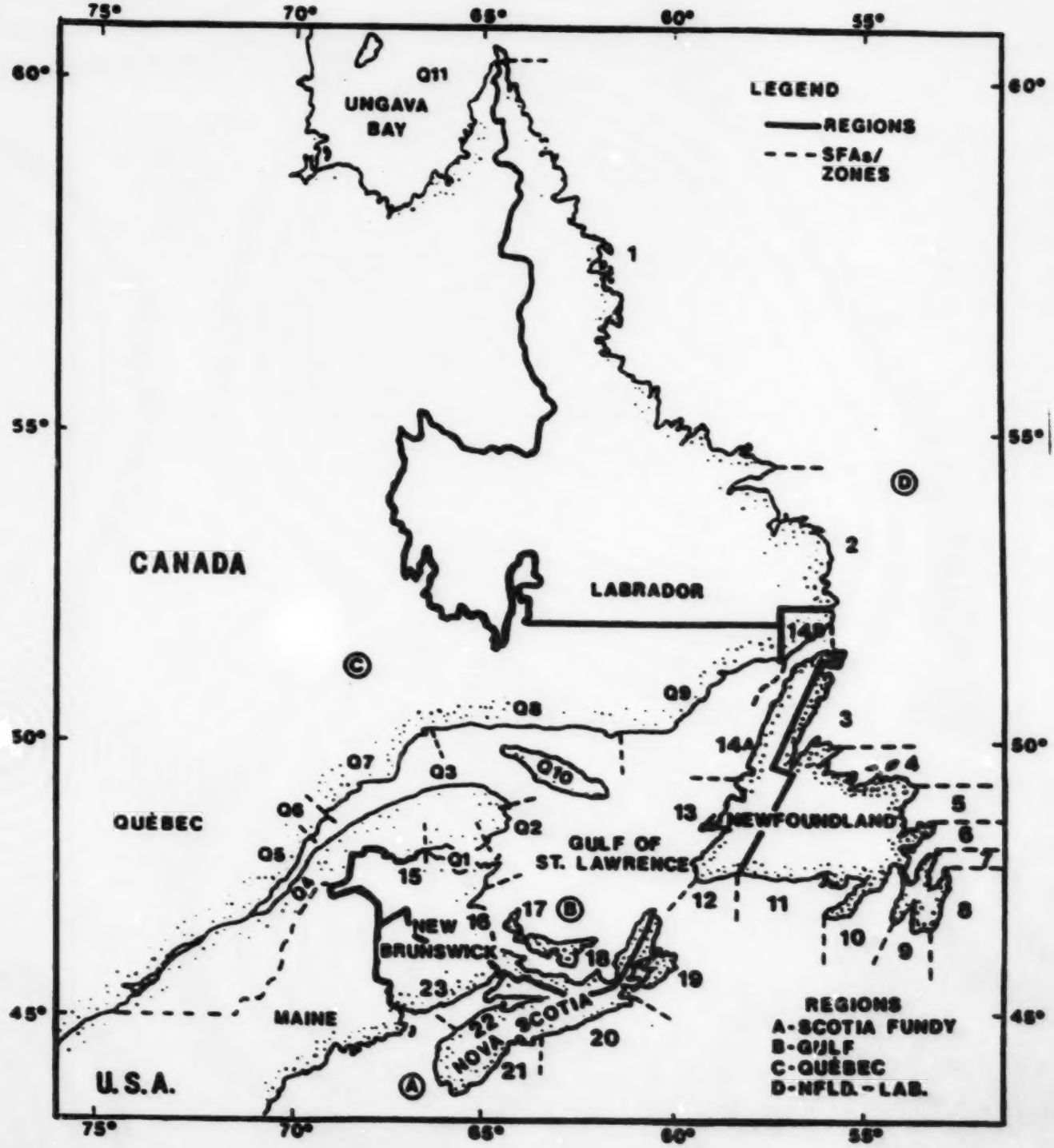
SALMON FISHING AREAS (SFA)

SFA		PROVINCE	REGION
1 -	Cape Chidley to Fish Cove Point	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
2 -	Fish Cove Point to Table Head, St. Peter's Bay	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
3 -	Cape Bauld to Cape St. John	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
4 -	Cape St. John to Cape Cape Freels	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
5 -	Cape Freels to Cape Bonavista	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
6 -	Cape Bonavista to Grates Point	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
7 -	Grates Point to Cape St. Francis	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
8 -	Cape St. Francis to Cape Pine	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
9 -	Cape Pine to Cape St. Mary's	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
10 -	Cape St. Mary's to Point Crewe	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
11 -	Point Crewe to Fox Point, Burgeo	Newfoundland	Newfoundland
12 -	Fox Point, Burgeo to Cape Ray	Newfoundland	Gulf
13 -	Cape Ray to Cape St. Gregory	Newfoundland	Gulf

SFA		PROVINCE	REGION
14A-	Cape St. Gregory to Cape Bauld	Newfoundland	Gulf
14B-	Point Charles to Cape St. Charles	Newfoundland	Gulf
15 -	Restigouche	New Brunswick	Gulf
16 -	Miramichi	New Brunswick	Gulf
17 -	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	Gulf
18 -	Northumberland	Nova Scotia	Gulf
19 -	Cape Breton East	Nova Scotia	Scotia-Fundy
20 -	Eastern Shore	Nova Scotia	Scotia-Fundy
21 -	Southwest Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia	Scotia-Fundy
22 -	Upper Bay of Fundy	Nova Scotia	Scotia-Fundy
23 -	Saint-John	New Brunswick	Scotia-Fundy

ANNEX 2

MAP SHOWING SALMON FISHING AREAS



ANNEX 3

Canada Newfoundland

NR-EQ-92-18E

For Immediate Release
March 6, 1992

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND OFFER $40 MILLION TO RETIRE COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING LICENCES

ST. JOHN'S -- John C. Crosbie, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and Minister for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, and Newfoundland fisheries minister Walter Carter today announced a jointly-funded offer of cash payments to commercial salmon fishermen who voluntarily retire licences issued in their name. The offer is the cornerstone of a major program to conserve and enhance the stock of Atlantic salmon.

Payments to commercial licensees will range from $8,000 to $50,000, depending on the level of their salmon landings in the best year out of the past three. Payments will be made after they agree to the terms of the offer and turn in their salmon fishing gear.

Total cost of the retirement program is expected to be about $40 million, to be shared 70-30 by the federal government and the province.

Recreational salmon fishermen in all Atlantic provinces also will be observing new fisheries management initiatives in support of conservation and habitat renewal. In accord with the judicial Sparrow decision, allowances will be made for the right of aboriginal peoples to fish for food.

"Salmon is a significant share of many fishermen's livelihood," said Mr. Crosbie. "We have made this retirement program as generous as possible so that those who accept it will have funds to invest in alternative economic activity.

"If the Atlantic salmon is to recover to the abundance of a generation ago, there is no alternative but to sharply curtail commercial salmon fishing," said Mr. Crosbie. "This is a voluntary program. However, I hope that the great majority of licence holders in the province will choose to accept our offer."

Mr. Carter said that recent restrictions upon the commercial sector, such as reduced seasons and quotas, have not rebuilt the salmon resource and therefore, fishermen would have to face further restrictions in the future.

"In this context," he said, "this offer allows fishermen the option of accepting up to eight times the value of their best year's landings since 1989 and given the current state of the resource may be acceptable to many salmon licence holders."

Commercial salmon fishing was discontinued in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick nearly 10 years ago. Newfoundland and Labrador is the only Atlantic province where it is permitted. There are just under 3,000 licensees still active in the province.

Despite prior licence retirements and other conservation measures, preliminary figures for 1991 indicate the fourth consecutive year of a declining commercial catch in Newfoundland and Labrador, with landings of just 433 tonnes. This is 39 per cent below the lowest catch in all of the 1980s (798 tonnes in 1984).

Coincident with the retirement offer, a minimum five-year closure of the commercial salmon fishery for the Island portion of the Province will take effect.

For Labrador, with its high dependence on salmon and limited prospects for fisheries diversification, there will not be a fishing moratorium. In order to increase stocks, those who choose to retain licences will not be free to take up the catch foregone by those who accept retirement.

The allowable salmon catch in Labrador will decrease in the same proportion as licences are retired. Continuing licensees will remain subject to restrictions on their catch, up to and including prohibition, for reasons of conservation. Fewer than one in seven of the commercial licences outstanding in the province is held in Labrador, an estimated 418 out of 2,979 licences in 1991.

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BACKGROUNDER

FICHE d'INFORMATION

B-HQ-92-10E

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ATLANTIC SALMON INITIATIVES

For many years federal and provincial governments and user groups have been concerned about finding ways and means to conserve and enhance the dwindling Atlantic salmon resource.

This matchless food and game fish is highly prized. It was once so numerous in North Atlantic waters that its abundance was taken for granted. In 1967 commercial landings of 2,853 tonnes were better than four times higher than the current catch. The recreational catch of about 80,000 Atlantic salmon that year has not come near to being equalled in the quarter century since. Historically, Atlantic salmon was a valuable food source for natives and an important trading commodity for European settlers in the New World.

But in recent years pressures from overfishing, pollution and obstruction of freshwater habitat have seriously depleted salmon stocks.

Enhancement measures have included programs to restore and improve habitat, preserve and strengthen the stocks and limit the catches of the various parties exploiting the resource.

Bag limits, length of season and the size of salmon that can be taken for recreational fishing have been steadily constrained over the past decade in response to scientific assessments of the wild stock and measured observation of the actual catch.

Nevertheless the salmon catch continues to decrease.

There are many constraints on the resource, including habitat degradation and marine conditions. Some are not of our making or beyond our control.

The licence retirement offer put forward jointly by Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada is an essential first step to support a region-wide program of habitat renewal, enhancement activities, international efforts to curb foreign interception of stocks, more stringent sportfishing regulations in rivers where further control is required and overall fisheries management and enforcement.

The goal is to restore the salmon stocks of Newfoundland and Labrador, the lower north shore of Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Cooperation agreements between the provinces and Ottawa are under negotiation. They will involve a broad coalition of groups concerned with resource conservation, sportfishermen, fishery-related industries and different agencies and levels of government.

All commercial salmon fishing was banned in New Brunswick and Quebec's Gaspé peninsula in 1972. Re-opened in N.B. on a limited basis in 1981, when there was evidence of stock recovery, the commercial salmon fishery was closed again in 1983 in all three Maritime provinces.

In Québec, where the provincial government has the primary role in managing the fishery, commercial salmon licences are being retired in a graduated phase-out.

In Newfoundland commercial fishing has been permitted to continue because salmon has traditionally provided a part of fishermen's overall income in that province, most particularly in Labrador.

But commercial harvesting reduces spawning escapements with a negative impact on reproduction and the quantity of stocks. The Newfoundland gillnet fishery affects stocks in all Atlantic provinces by catching salmon off the coast before they can return to spawn in their home rivers on the mainland.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, which is responsible for the prudent management of Canada's fishery resource for the benefit of all Canadians, has adopted a renewal program for the salmon fishery with three main thrusts:

A. Conservation Priority: The retirement of commercial salmon licences is one conservation measure. Others will be implemented in the course of a fisheries development program that will help to sustain economic development and increase employment in Atlantic Canada by supporting enhancement initiatives and business ventures in areas such as infrastructure improvement. The program will promote angling by tourists and residents within guidelines of the conservation goals.

DFO and ACOA (Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency) are negotiating cooperation agreements with each of the Atlantic provinces for the development of fisheries.

In addition, the fast-growing aquaculture industry has contributed to the conservation and renewal of Atlantic salmon resources. New and improved technologies for rearing salmon have been developed and applied in enhancement programs. Research into the culture of Atlantic salmon has improved understanding of the biology of the species, leading to improved management. Aquaculture also provides a useful employment alternative in some areas.

B. Management of Aboriginal Food Fishery: The licence retirement offer and all associated catch reductions will be consistent with DFO and ACOA policies, undertakings and agreements with native groups.

DFO will continue to manage the native food fishery in a manner consistent with the Supreme Court of Canada's Sparrow decision, and will continue discussions with aboriginal peoples with respect to fishing rights and opportunities.

C. Commercial Retirement: In Newfoundland and Labrador the commercial salmon catch is declining in size and economic importance. Preliminary indications are that the value of landings in 1991 will be less than a third of what they were in 1980.

The governments of both Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada are jointly proposing a voluntary commercial licence retirement program. Commercial licence holders will be encouraged to turn in their gear and retire licences issued in their names in return for ex-gratia payments between $8,000 and $50,000, depending on the level of the retiree's salmon landings in the best year out of the past three.

Coincident with the retirement offer, a minimum five-year closure of the insular Newfoundland salmon fishery will take effect.

For Labrador, with its high dependence on salmon and limited prospects for fisheries diversification, there will not be a fishing moratorium. A voluntary licence retirement program will be offered under essentially the same terms as for insular Newfoundland. Those who choose to retain licences will not be free to take up the catch foregone by those who accept retirement.

The total allowable salmon catch in Labrador will diminish in the same proportion as licences are retired. Continuing licensees still will be subject to restrictions on their catch for reasons of conservation. Fewer than one in seven of the commercial licences outstanding in the province is held in Labrador, an estimated 418 out of 2,979 licences in 1991.

THE RETIREMENT OFFER

01. Fishermen with commercial salmon licences, valid in 1991, will be eligible to retire their licences, with ex gratia compensation, while this offer remains in force.

02. The commercial salmon fishery in insular Newfoundland (excludes SFA Zones 2 and 14(B)) will be closed for at least five years. Continued commercial fishing will be permitted for fishermen in Zones 2 and 14(B) who choose to retain their salmon licences.

03. The offer will be in force from the date of announcement until October 31, 1992. Labrador fishermen, whose claims have not been settled by the opening of the commercial fishing season in early June 1992, will not have their claims processed until after October 31, 1992. Fishermen in SFA zone 1 will be considered separately following further consultations with native groups and commercial licence holders.

04. Licences will be retired permanently.

05. As a condition of compensation, licence retirees will turn in salmon nets at a time and place to be indicated by DFO.

06. Retirees will be offered either:

(i) As a minimum, an ex gratia payment of $8,000, if they choose not to, or do not have documents acceptable to DFO establishing the value of their landings;

(ii) An ex gratia payment equal to eight times the value of the retiree's salmon landings in the best year out of the past three years, up to a maximum of $50,000 per retiree. This must be documented by purchase slips or other verifiable receipts.

07. Payments will be made at the time the licence is retired, the gear turned in and fishermen have accepted compensation offered.

08. Those who choose to retain and renew commercial salmon licences will not be compensated for any fishery closure. If it is decided to re-open the fishery at a later date, subject to policies in effect at that time, those who retained and renewed their licences would be able to fish again. There is no guarantee this fishery will ever re-open, however.

09. Those who voluntarily retire their licences may be considered for re-entry if the fishery re-opens and new licences are issued, subject to policies in effect at that time.

Appeals

An Advisory Committee will be set up by DFO and the Newfoundland and Labrador government to review disputes over fishermen's eligibility or validity of licensing documents. A Fishermen Food and Allied Worker's (FFAW) Union representative will be invited to participate on the Committee in an ex-officio capacity. Resolution of disputed cases will be subject to approval by representatives from both governments.

Disputes, which cannot be resolved to the appellant's satisfaction may be referred to an independent advisor who will make recommendations to the federal and provincial fisheries ministers. Ministers' decisions will be final and binding on all parties.

In addition to Canada's contribution under this program and agreement, DFO also will pay the salary of a Fishermen's Advisor, under contract with FFAW, for the duration of the program.

Management of the commercial fishery

Fishermen in insular Newfoundland who retain and renew commercial salmon licences will be prohibited from salmon fishing for at least five years. At that time salmon stock recovery will be reviewed. If stocks have recovered sufficiently to permit the resumption of gillnetting, re-opening of the commercial fishery may be considered, subject to policies in place at that time.

Labrador fishermen (SFA Zones 2 and 14(B)) choosing to retain and renew commercial salmon licences will fish under reduced quotas. The quota reduction will be in the same proportion as the number of licences retired. DFO will undertake a survey of Labrador fishermen in early 1992 in order to estimate the percentage who may retire their licences. Estimated quotas will be made public, based on this percentage. DFO will further adjust quotas at the time the season opens, if the actual number of licences retired differs significantly from the estimate.

Management of the native food fishery

The licence retirement offer and all quota reductions in Zones 2 and 14(B) will be consistent with DFO and ACOA policies, undertakings and agreements with native groups. While fishermen in SFA zone 1 are currently excluded from this offer, they will be considered following further consulations with native groups.

DFO will continue to manage the native food fishery in a manner consistent with the Sparrow decision, and will continue discussions with aboriginal peoples with respect to fishing rights and opportunities.

Management of the recreational fishery

Recreational fishermen will be required to make a reduction in effort consistent with the overall conservation and sustainable development objectives of the Recreational Fisheries Development Cooperation Agreement. DFO, in consultation with the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, will consider specific measures on a river-by-river basis. These include imposing river-specific quotas; changes in the opening and closing dates for recreational fishing seasons; bag limits; "grilse-only" retention; "catch-and-release" fishing; or combinations of these measures. DFO will consult with the sportfishing sector and the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador on these measures for 1992.